

## The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

**For President,**  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

**For Vice President,**  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

**THE UNION STATE TICKET.**

[Election Day, October 11th.]

**Supreme Judges,**  
(For the Full Term.)

LUTHER DAY, of Portage.

To Fill Vacancies,

WILLIAM WHITE, of Clarke.

Short Vacancies,

HORACE WILDER, of Ashabula.

Secretary of State,

WM. HENRY SMITH, of Hamilton.

Attorney General,

W. P. RICHARDSON, of Monroe.

Comptroller of the Treasury,

MOSES R. BRADLEY, of Fulton.

Board of Public Works,

PHILLIP HERZING, of Angazie.

To Fill Vacancies,

JAMES MORE, of Conception.

**Summary of News.**

The President, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday of August next, as a day of humiliation and prayer for the people of the United States, recommending them to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; and to pray that, if consistent with his will, the existing Rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States be established throughout the States; that the Rebels may lay down their arms, and speedily return to their allegiance; that they may not be utterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that amity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived in the City of Mexico on the 11th of June, and his entry was saluted with 101 guns. His reception is said to have been enthusiastic. The French are reported to have gained some new successes at the Cerro de San Gregorio, and to have captured 200 horses belonging to the advance of Uraga. In South America the excitement on account of the Hispano-Peruvian difficulty continues. Peru and Chili are strengthening their maritime defenses, and eagerly intent upon buying foreign vessels.

The officers and seamen of the Alabama have been liberated on parole. Capt. Semmes basia that, on the 15th of August, he will embark on a new Alabama. Rumors point to the Repulsehamack as the likely new Alabama. Semmes continues to be lionized in England. The London Daily News states that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama.

The enrolled State Militiamen are not paying their commutation money very promptly. If they fail to pay commutation fee exemptions on or before August 15th, a penalty of 30 per cent. will be added to the commutation fee of \$4 now exacted.

The Tribune's special says a strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to demand the rendition of the pirate Semmes and crew, picked up by the Deerhound, and that Mr. Seward will resist the pressure.

Hon. Daniel Gott, former member of Congress from the Onondaga district, N. Y., died in Syracuse on the 5th, aged 70 years. He was an early anti-slavery man, and author of the famous Gott resolution in the House.

As Secretary Seward was riding in his carriage on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, on the 4th, he was struck over the right eye by a rocket. He was but slightly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Fremont are passing the summer at Nahant, where the General has purchased a pleasant warm season residence.

Among the acts passed this session, the people of the 19th district will rejoice at the appropriation of \$250,000 for the improvement of our harbors on the Western Lakes.

The English aristocracy are not willing to trust the working people of the realm with the vote by ballot for Members of Parliament. They fear the folded little slip of paper that expresses an honest preference, but makes no declaration of names until counted out from the ballot box. Annually an effort is made in the House of Commons to grant the privilege of the ballot, but it is always voted down by decided majorities. Mr. Berkley made the motion in the present House. Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, and it was rejected by a vote of 212 to 123.

The St. Louis Democrat learns that Gen. John McNeil, of St. Louis, has been assigned command of the Federal forces at Port Hudson. Gen. Lee is relieved from Cavalry command. Gen. Banks has been restored to his former position by Gen. Canby.

Gen. Canby, now at New Orleans, has command of the Cavalry Bureau of both Departments, Missouri and South.

Richmond papers of the 4th are full of the particulars of Wilson's raid. Gen. Lee, in an official dispatch, claims that one thousand prisoners, exclusive of abandoned wounded, twenty-five wagons and ambulances, thirteen pieces of artillery, and four hundred runaway negroes, were captured from our cavalry. Among the prisoners is J. P. Van Gilder, claiming to be a correspondent of the New York Times and Philadelphia Press.

It is authoritatively understood that Secretary Fessenden will not attempt a contraction of the currency, as he considers the task at present an impossible one.

Fatal burnings from fire crackers, the late 4th of July, were unusually numerous. Miss Peckham, at Yonkers, N. Y., was burned to death by her dress taking fire from crackers, and a little girl at Springfield, Mass., and another at Portland, Maine, also lost their lives by their clothes taking fire from fire crackers.

Ex-Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, died at Eaton, Pa., on Tuesday last week.

Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 6th, are jubilant over the excitement they imagine their readers are creating in Maryland. No intimation given of the number of troops detached from Lee's army, or by whom commanded.

The Nashville Union of the 8th, says:— "We have late intelligence from the front, which we deem entirely reliable, to the effect that the whole rebel army is across the Chattahoochee. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken by Gen. Sherman, between Marietta and the river, the greater portion of whom were from Cheatham's division, which was acting as rear guard. Whether or not our forces have crossed the Chattahoochee, is unknown here."

General George P. Morris, well known in all literary circles as a journalist and poet, died at New York, on Wednesday last week, aged 62. Gen. Morris was a Philadelphian by birth, but came to New York when only a boy, and commenced writing for the papers. He has started several papers at different times, and since 1840 until last fall, has been associated with N. P. Willis in the management of the Home Journal. A graceful and touching tribute to his character as a journalist and companion, was paid by Mr. Willis last fall, when failing health obliged Gen. Morris to relinquish the editorial chair. Besides his journalistic efforts, published volumes of both poetry and prose attest his industry and literary ability, and some of his lyric productions, as "Woodman Spare that Tree," and "My Mother's Bible," have gained more than an American reputation.

The Westward emigration this season is immense. The Virginia Union, a leading paper in Nevada, states that a gentleman just arrived by the Overland Stage, expresses confidence that, if all the wagons he saw on the route were placed in line, they would reach from Julesburg to Atchison—a distance of about 400 miles!

The Cincinnati Commercial has correspondence from Sherman's army up to the 10th of July, giving an account of the retreat of Johnston from Kinsaw Mountain. The rebels were flanked out of their formidable position by Sherman's movements on the right. On the morning of the 4th, pontoon trains were moving to the Chattahoochee River, and heavy cannonading was going on.

Capt. Winslow, of the Keenawag, has written a letter to the Daily News, in which he states that he did not send any challenge, but Semmes sent a request to Winslow not to leave, as he would fight the Keenawag in a day or two. Five days, however, elapsed before his preparations were completed. Capt. Winslow gives some most interesting details of the fight. It is said that Confederate cruisers are off Cherbourg, watching for the Keenawag.

Judge Ould's Regulations touching letters from Richmond to the North, are, in brief, as follows: First, all letters to go North by the flag of truce, must be sent to the Bureau of Exchange, War Department, Confederate States of America. Second, each letter must be enclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to "Robert Ould, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va." Third, no letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letters alluding to the movements or locations of troops will be allowed to pass. Fourth, each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency.

Railroad trains between Memphis and Salisbury having been frequently fired into by Confederate soldiers and guerrillas, Gen. Washburn issued an order for the arrest of forty of the most prominent and bitter classes of accessories between Memphis and La Grange, and that twenty of them each day be placed upon the cars, in most conspicuous positions, one being placed each side of the engine. This "scorch guard" to accompany every train until the murders on business, and the destruction of property of citizens of Memphis having publicly applauded the firing upon trains, Gen. W. ordered that they should have free rides and prominent positions on the cars!

The speech with which Speaker Colfax prefaced the adjournment of the House, was very short and happy. He said: "The hour of adjournment has arrived, and you and all a happy reunion with family and friends in the charmed home circle. Thanking you for the kind and generous manner in which you have sustained me in the administration of the difficult and responsible duties of the Chair, and hoping for a speedy and successful return to these halls next December, Providence and our heroic defenders in the field, that we may be permitted to rejoice over the full realization of the prayer of so many millions of your countrymen, 'God save the American Republic!'"

A fearful accident occurred on Wednesday, the 6th inst., on the Chattanooga railroad, near the tunnel. Three hospital trains were coming up, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers. Two of the trains, which were some distance ahead of the other, stopped this side of the tunnel. The rear train, by careless driving, negligently, or something of the kind, ran into the train of the first, and the engine, in an effort to stop, ran into the train of the second, and pitched them down an embankment about forty feet high, making a total wreck of three cars—killing three persons outright, and mortally injuring four others. The engine and the train of the first were overturned, and the train of the second was derailed. The guilty engineer, who had fled into the woods and escaped.

At arrival from Red River gives dates from Alexandria, La., 25th. Gen. Dick Taylor had resigned the command of Western Louisiana, and left for Richmond, it is believed with the expectation of his assignment to the command of the South-Western Department. Gen. Walker commands in his stead. McKee, Confederate command Agent, has been arrested for appropriating the proceeds of sales of Confederate cotton, and lies in jail at Alexandria. An arrival from Alexandria represents the Rebels having slain sixteen, believing another expedition fitting out for Red River. The Rebels are conscripting all males from 17 to 50.

The Herald's New Orleans Correspondence, dated July 21st, says a large force of the enemy had for three days been raiding upon plantations near Lake St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez. The plantations were robbed of their stock, and carrying implements, and cotton destroyed. Several plantations were taken prisoners. An order has been issued sending all registered enemies beyond our lines.

The different States are authorized to appoint agents to go through the South and obtain recruits for the army. According to law, these recruits will be credited to the various States, and save the people from a draft. The Governor of Massachusetts is making efforts to complete the quota demanded from that State, and we are by the Transcript that it is expected that several thousand men will be obtained in that way.

General Washburn's recent order, detailing a guard of prominent secessionists to run on trains, has resulted in an entire cessation of firing upon trains. Gen. Washburn has released them upon parole of honor, to report for duty whenever firing on trains shall again occur.

We learn from Bermuda that the private Florida is now there. A part of the crew attacked the American consul in his own house, and came very near shooting him. He was rescued by the police, which had great difficulty in securing the prominent malefactor.

Hostilities between the Danes and Germans have recommenced, and it is reported that the island of Aleson had been captured by the Germans.

The New York Daily News hides a panegyric on the pirate Semmes. According to that exultingly patriotic print, Paul Jones was a mere defender, compared with him. The News is not only destitute of character, but destitute of the instinct of a national pride.

Governor Seymour has issued a general order directing commanders of all regiments of National Guards to hold their commands in readiness for immediate service. He also appeals to the people of the State to aid the organization by volunteering and recruiting, stating that unless this is done he cannot respond to the call of the President. He says that a well organized militia is essential to a free state, that this has not been sufficiently understood, and from this have resulted riots and worse evils. He calls upon all to come to the defence of the state and nation. He insists that political differences should not, in time of war, occasion controversies. However we may differ, he says, on other points, there should be no conflict of opinions as to our duty to the State and the Union. He calls upon all, without respect to political opinions, to come together in local military companies, and to do this at once.

**Proclamation by the President.**  
WASHINGTON, June 9.  
PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, at the late session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is herewith annexed:

And whereas, the said Bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of the said Congress, and was not signed by him:

And whereas, the said Bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, that, while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation I proposed a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted.

Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill, as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am at all times prepared to be prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience of the Constitution and laws of the United States, in which case military Governors will be appointed, with direction to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

**State Teachers' Association.**  
The annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, was held at Toledo, last week. It was well attended, and the Teachers had an interesting and good time generally. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. W. Harvey, Massillon.  
Vice Presidents—Edward H. Allen, Chillicothe; Lyman Harding, Cincinnati; J. O. Chapman, Mount Vernon.  
Secretary—H. J. Caldwell, Warren.  
Treasurer—Daniel Hough, Cincinnati.  
Auditor—G. W. Dawson, Barrenville.  
Executive Committee—William Mitchell, Mount Vernon; R. S. Humiston, Cleveland; E. E. White, Columbus; D. F. De Wolf, Toledo; D. D. Pickett, Ravenna; A. J. Rickoff, Cincinnati; W. D. Heuckle, Salem.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held in Cincinnati. The patriotic resolutions passed last year, in reference to the state of the country, were re-affirmed by a rising vote, and three cheers for the Union.

**MR. FESSENDEN—HIS FAMILY AND PRINCIPLES.**—The New York Post says: Mr. Fessenden is a widower, his wife dying in 1857. Of his four sons, all liberally educated, three entered the army. The youngest—Samuel—was killed at the battle of Centerville, in August, 1862. Another—Brigadier-General Fessenden—has achieved an enviable reputation on the field of battle; a third is a colonel of Gen. Hooker's staff.

Secretary Fessenden, although of an anti-slavery family, has been styled a "conservative," rather than the careful judgment which governs his action, than from sympathy with the timidity and insincerity which have been characterized by that name. He never swerves from a conviction of duty, nor hesitates to assume responsibility.

## War News.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch:

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEENAWAG, June 10, 1864.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Keenawag off this port, on the 14th inst., I received a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Keenawag would not depart, as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two. According to this notice the Alabama left the port at Cherbourg this morning, at about 3 o'clock, and at 10:30 A. M. we discovered her steering towards us, and, fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise, we steamed to sea until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg Breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached within about twelve hundred yards of her, she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round at a distance of about 900 yards from each other. At the expiration of an hour, the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards, and carrying many persons with her. It affords me great pleasure to announce that all did their duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness which gave promise at the outset of certain victory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—10 P. M.  
UNITED STATES STEAMER KEENAWAG, CHERBOURG, June 20.—Sir:—I enclose the Surgeon's report of casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the Alabama. Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by money of God we have been spared the loss of life, whereas, in the case of the Alabama, I learn was dreadful. The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the Alabama carrying a 100 pound rifle, with one heavy 68 pounder and six broadsides 32 pounders, and the Keenawag carrying our broadside 32 pounders, two 11 inch and one 28 pounder rifle—one gun less than the Alabama. The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a 100 pounder rifle which entered our stern, and remains at present unexploded. It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any man or officer in which all had done their duty, with fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised; but I feel it a duty to my executive officer, Lieut. Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement of men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action.

Very respectfully, your ob. servant,  
J. A. WINSLOW, Capt.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER KEENAWAG, CHERBOURG, June 19, 1864.

Sir: I report the following casualties from the engagement this morning with the Alabama:

John W. Dompso, Quartermaster, arm amputated; Wm. Garvin, seaman, compound fracture of left thigh and leg; seriously wounded; James McBeth, ordinary seaman, compound fracture left leg; seriously wounded.

Very respectfully, your ob. servant,  
JOHN W. BROWN, Surgeon.

WASHINGTON, July 9.  
To Maj. Gen. Dix:—An official dispatch from Gen. Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between forces under his command and Rebels at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continuing until 4 P. M. That our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder.

It reports that Col. Seward, of N. Y. heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that General Tyler was also taken prisoner. The enemy's forces numbered at least 20,000. Our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON,  
The Secretary of the State has received the following dispatch from Gen. Wallace:

ELICOTT'S MILLS, July 10.  
Hon. W. H. Seward:—I have the pleasure of contradicting the statement of last night; Col. Seward is not a prisoner. He behaved with rare gallantry.

(Signed.) LEW. WALLACE, Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

BALTIMORE, July 11th.  
News from Washington is exciting. The Evening Star says skirmishing on Rockville road commenced at an early hour this forenoon, and was continued by the advance of rebel forces, to a point about 4 miles west of Tenallytown. There their progress on that road was stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction.

Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing between 11 and 12 o'clock, on and around 7th Street Turnpike, near Claggett farm and residence. It is reported to-day that rebels burned the residence of Mr. Blair.

There were 500 Infantry only in force encamped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving to-day, from vicinity of Edward's Ferry, report them crossing north of that point, yesterday and to-day in large numbers: some saying 12,000 strong, others say 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands cavalry now hanging around our fortifications.

LATER.—Up to quarter past 2 o'clock, the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit Branch Ferry, continued to be about the same as during the morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties are reported on our side in the fight this morning, between Lowell and the rebel cavalry.

It seems, however, that McCausland was waiting for Breckenridge, who had been detached with his Division from Lee's Army, to drive us back, or at least halt us between there and Richmond, or Lynnhurg, whichever we strike for. Suppose that plan is to put the broken brigades of the Valley, under Imboden, Jenkins, mudwall Jackson, McCausland, Jones & Co., rallies together upon a division of Lee's Veterans, and then give us another try for the Valley.

All was quiet in front of our picket lines, upon what was known as the River Road, up to noon to-day. The Star says the numbers and purposes of the rebel invading forces are confusedly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the rebel force is not sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications around Washington; and that it is not their purpose to do so.

For Contrs.—We have just received the following, from a source of great intelligence and reliability: one that on repeated occasions, has had earlier and most accurate information of reliable movements in Virginia. Information received from this quarter, is as follows:

The rebel army of invasion down the valley, 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry under command of Early, Breckenridge, Rawson, Imboden, McCausland, Longstreet as at Gordonsville, Tuesday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion. The purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by surprise.

The Virginia Central R. R. is repaired and is running order from Richmond to Stanton. Mosely has 240 men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. In the fight at Aldie, Mosely captured 81 cavalrymen, killed 20, captured a major and a 12 pounder cannon. Kinloch commands one company, operating near Fairfax C. H., and near Accoquan.

BALTIMORE, 12th.  
We have nothing from Washington but idlest rumor—no dispatches, no papers, no trains. The American has just received information from Frederick that yesterday the rebels were again driven out of that city, and that the old flag again waves over it. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a division of Cole's cavalry came dashing in, and a fight took place in the streets between our troops and a rebel guard of 100 men. The rebel Captain was killed, and the balance driven out and pursued towards Monocacy. Rebels had demanded \$30,000 in greenbacks. A committee of citizens negotiated with them for the safety of persons and property, and a pledge was finally given that if the money was paid no one would be molested, which pledge was kept and the money paid.

The only property destroyed, was the Government stables, which were fired on Sunday. During the time of rebel possession, their foraging parties, who were sent out into the country to secure horses and cattle, came in with large droves of cattle, pigs and sheep, at times. The main stratum of Frederick were literally filled with horses and cattle, all of which were driven down to the fords and sent across to Virginia.

HAYNE DE GRACE, July 12.  
There is no doubt of the capture of General Franklin, which is confirmed by Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, Inspector in 9th corps, who was present at the time, and afterwards captured. The rebels destroyed 450 feet of Gunpowder bridge, including draw and 500 feet more, partially destroyed. The string pieces and cross ties being burned, the repairs except to finish their work within four days.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.  
The wildest rumors of the capture of Washington are afloat.

To Editors: There is probably no truth in Philadelphia stories about the capture of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th.  
The Evening Telegraph of this city, has the following: Fighting has been going on near Washington, since morning. The Rebels are approaching the defenses on the northern side of the city in strong force.

A Special Dispatch to the Bulletin from Harrisburg, says our forces are reported to be in Frederick. It is rumored that the rebels are crossing the Potomac river below the Maryland Heights.

The Northern Central R. R. is free from rebels now.

4 P. M.  
The Rebels have again cut the wires between Baltimore and Washington.

NEW YORK, July 13.  
The Herald's special, from the Headquarters of Western Virginia, of the 11th, says General Sullivan's Division has occupied Martinsburg without opposition, and restored communication, which is now open thence to Wheeling.

Gen. Howe has assumed command at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 13.  
Nothing from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday. It may be safely stated that all the exciting rumors afloat are sensational, or mere reports.

The reported capture of Annapolis by the rebels, is pronounced at Headquarters as unfounded.

Gen. Tyler is safe also.

It is also reported, and believed well founded, that Gen. Franklin escaped from his capture on Monday, and that the rebels spent most of the day trying to find him, but unsuccessfully.

The rebels left 420 of their wounded in the hospitals at Frederick.

Additional New York Herald's correspondent says the excitement at Baltimore baffles description. The people finding the cutouts to the city closed, rushed about the Philadelphia boats in crowds, abandoning their trunks on the wharf.

NEW YORK, July 12th.  
Maj. Gen. Sanford in reply to the letter of Mayor Gunther, says that about 3,000 common soldiers, the 1st Division, out of the quota of 12,000 called by the President, and when that detachment is withdrawn, there will be 12 disciplined regiments in the city, which are abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace of the community.

BALTIMORE, 10th, 10 A. M.  
Lates accounts from the front report that our forces have fallen back from Monocacy to the vicinity of Monrovia. Our forces burned the turnpike bridge over Monocacy. Particulars of the night are not yet received.

PROCLAMATION by Gov. Bradford, of Md.  
BALTIMORE, Midnight, 9th.

The following proclamation has been received: "Citizens of Baltimore:—We have been unwilling to create unnecessary alarm in this community by any appeal for your immediate assistance in resisting the threatened invasion that might be deemed premature, but we have no longer such an option, and feel no hesitation in declaring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and, if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to meet it. The invading enemy is by the last accounts approaching the city. All the men which can be raised are wanted to occupy fortifications already completed, and to form others. It is not important how you should come, but it is most important that you should come as ones. Come in your leagues, come in your military companies, but come in crowds and come quickly. Brigadier-General Lee's good has volunteered to take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men of every ward will assemble at their usual place of ward meeting, and reply forthwith to Gen. Lockwood, at his Headquarters No. 34 north St."

(Signed.) A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore.

**Our Public Debt and Interest.**  
The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, were: from Customs, \$103,213,193; from Internal Revenue, \$109,000,000; sale of Public Lands, \$563,568; Miscellaneous, \$55,081,422. Total, \$347,858,183. Assuming the receipts into the Treasury from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1865, to be equal to those of last year, nearly \$200,000,000, there will remain, after payment of all the interest, \$141,168,465, applicable to the current expenses of the year.

Suppelling all the authorized loans taken, the amount of the public debt on the end of the next fiscal year, and the annual interest thereon, will stand thus: Gold-bearing debt already issued, \$837,941,091; interest, \$50,823,673. Seventy-five million dollar loan partly taken, \$75,000,000; interest, \$4,500,000. Balance of ten-forty loan at 5 per cent., \$130,000,000; interest, \$6,500,000. Four hundred million dollar loan, \$400,000,000; interest, \$24,000,000. Total, \$1,442,941,091. Total interest, \$85,856,723.

Debt bearing lawful money interest, \$379,700,800. Interest, \$20,876,000. Debt bearing no interest, \$500,383,104. Total amount, debt and interest on 30th of June, 1865: Debt, \$2,324,024,997. Interest, \$106,633,729.

It will be seen by these figures that, independent of the anticipated increase in the revenue, and the excess of the receipts over and above the interest on the public debt, the Treasury will be abundantly able to meet all demands on its coffers, even if the expenses of the war are greater during the next year than they were during the year just ended. Including the excess of receipts over the interest, the Treasury Department will have in its vaults, when all the loans authorized are negotiated, \$736,000,000 more than has been spent in any one year since the war commenced.

**Coming Together.**  
It is curious to watch the Copperheads and Fremonters, and see how, starting from positions most antagonistic possible, they gradually approach each other, like